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1. There are several tungsten and gold mines in the northeastern section of Hwanghae Province. None of these has an outstanding production potential. The "Kichiu" tungsten mine is located at 126-54, 38-57.

2. In 1939 the Pyong San tungsten mine on the boundary between Yongsan-myon (龍山面) and Masan-myon (馬山面) in Pyongsan (126-26, 38-16) County was opened by KINOSHITA Shozo (木下章三). Because of the poor quality of the ore the mine was unprofitable and the work was abandoned. After the war, YI (李) (fnu), a cousin of the chairman of the local People's Committee and former manager of the mine, removed approximately seven tons of ore which he sold in Pyongyang. He later illegally sold all the mining machinery and equipment. Until 1947, there were sixteen laborers at the mine, but since that time only five or six have remained to care for the property. Transportation to the mine area is very poor.

3. In 1941, the tungsten mine at Masan-myon was opened by PAK Ta-hyo (朴 茶孝), a Korean who had only enough capital to employ twenty laborers. As a result very little was accomplished. After 1945, PAK abandoned the mine and moved to South Korea. His relatives requested permission to continue the work, but were refused because they were considered to be politically unreliable. The township People's Committee plans to reopen the mine, but lacks sufficient capital.

4. In 1943, the tungsten mine at Moktan-myon (牧丹面), Yonpaek (approximately 126-09, 37-53) County was first exploited by KANAHIRA Yasukichi (金平康佶) a Japanese. After more than a hundred tons had been mined, the ore was found to be of a poor quality and the mine was abandoned; part of the processed ore remained on the premises. In 1945, KIM Myong-su (金明洙), a Korean, who had worked for the Japanese in the mine, stole and sold approximately forty tons of this processed ore to a South Korean trader who was in Haeju at that time. In 1948, the local inhabitants claimed they had a permit from the government and attempted to exploit the mine. When it was discovered that they had no permit, the mine was abandoned.

5. In 1947, YI Ki-ch'an (李基燦) tried to work the Kum Kok (金 谷) gold mine but was stopped by the government. The mine is now producing very little

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and in the fall of 1949 work was temporarily suspended. It is believed that work will be resumed on a larger scale.

6. A gold mine at Yulli (126-16, 38-52) was formerly well known; it was electrically operated and employed four to five hundred laborers. Since the war, damage to equipment, which has not been repaired, and deterioration have lowered production capacity. The mine has only seventy employees and the manager has difficulty meeting their payroll. In addition to gold a small amount of tungsten has also been produced, but no more than thirteen tons was shipped out during 1948 and 1949.

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